

# CAPTURE NEAR IN BAFF MURDER, WOODS ASSERTS

Arrest of One Principal  
in Plot Will Occur  
Soon, He Says.

## GANG ROUND-UP RECORD DISCLOSED

### Commissioner Lauds Work in Crusade—Auto Taken May Be Death Car.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods yesterday said he believed that the arrest of at least one of the principals in the murder of Barnes, the wealthy West Washington banker, yesterday, would be effected within the next few days. Mr. Woods, however, did not divulge the reasons for his optimism, beyond stating the activity of Inspector Faurot and the members of the Central Office Detective Bureau. In the minds of well informed officials in the department yesterday, moreover, there appeared to exist considerable dissatisfaction with the progress made in the case.

Commissioner Woods yesterday issued a list of 166 gangsters who have been arrested for various crimes since January 1, 1914, together with the record of convictions obtained. The charges ranged from homicide to disorderly conduct, the most frequent item appearing to be felonious assault. Among the many gangs which have been decimated by the crusade of the police are the Cherry Hill gang, the Pickles Laydon gang, the Dock Rats, the Maculoso gang, the Catherine Market mob, the Joe, the Greaser Club, the Hudson Dusters, the Dollar Jack and Dopey Bennies. In addition eighteen members of the Owen Madden gang have been sent to prison.

Other groups, many of whose members are now in prison, consist of the Marginals, Bob Walkers, the Sirocco, Paul Burton, Gopher, Gas House and Frog Hollow gangs. Such well known gang leaders as "Dopey Bennie" Fein, Abraham Ahrens, alias Curley; Owen Madden, alias English, and John Laydon, alias "Pickles," figure prominently in the long list.

#### Woods Wars on Gangsters.

"When I was formerly associated with Commissioner Bingham," said Mr. Woods, "I became fairly conversant with the gang evil, but when I came into office last January I found that I was confronted with an entirely new situation. During the previous city administration the anti-climbing rule in the department had inspired the gangster with fresh courage. They became bolder and bolder and their organizations became at length so strong that they levied blackmail upon merchants, especially on the lower East Side. These gangsters are practically all strike-breakers in times of labor troubles. When they cannot obtain employment from the bosses they apply themselves with equal zest to the task of beating up non-union workers at the behest of the labor organizations. They work as repeaters at the primaries and general elections and commit crime for hire.

"I set myself to the task of routing them out of the city and I have succeeded fairly well, I believe. In proof of this I desire to point to the fact that in the recent primaries and at the general election not a single act of violence was committed. The six day bicycle race at Madison Square Garden this year is a striking example of the curtailed activities of these gangsters. Last year 'Big Jack' Sirocco acted as chief of the special police employed within the garden. This year I saw to it that the work was done by a reputable private agency and that gunmen were excluded from the place.

#### May Have Murder Car.

A development yesterday which may prove to have some association with the Barnes murder was the arrest of five notorious thieves who had in their possession a large, coffee-colored touring car, which resembles in many respects the much sought "murder car" used by the gunmen. Although Inspector Faurot insisted that the arrest in question has no bearing upon the Barnes murder, certain circumstances in connection with the matter are as yet unexplained.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning Captain O'Connell, of the Mamaroneck police, notified Headquarters that a machine

# PRISONERS ALL MERRY AT CHAOTIC AUBURN

Pickpockets Busily Ply Their Trade at Prison Entertainments, While Others Make Themselves at Home Under Rule Instituted by Osborne.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]  
Auburn, N. Y., Dec. 1.—In Auburn bars do not a prison make. Coddled by Thomas Mott Osborne, who, until he was made warden of Sing Sing, unofficially ran the institution, these ostensibly directed by Charles F. Rattigan, the appointed warden, a majority of the 1,300 male convicts are permitted more liberties than boys in a boarding school.

And this with the cognizance of John B. Riley, Superintendent of Prisons. Prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment, have been taken on automobile rides; they have been permitted to appear at public entertainments inside and outside the prison, and they have been permitted to associate on prison fête days with general visitors.

In one instance the worst criminals in the prison were permitted to move freely among a gathering of visitors that included children less than twelve years old.

Though the purpose of the law in sending criminals to jail is to protect the public from them, at a prison festival held in the prison on Columbus Day the pockets of several visitors

were rifled by men in whom Mr. Osborne takes a benevolent interest. Another of the numerous striking illustrations of the fact that Auburn is to "fairly village of the plain" is that paroled and fully discharged convicts are allowed to return to the prison on social visits, and sometimes to take part in the frequent entertainments given apparently in the hope of instilling the thought that a burglar's lot is not such an unhappy one.

These and other features of the situation that will be outlined a bit further along have marked the conduct of Auburn prison since Thomas Mott Osborne and Rattigan, who has been under Osborne's wing for years and was managing editor of the Osborne paper here, have had their hands on the institution. About the time Rattigan was made warden, in May, 1913, Osborne became chairman of the State Commission on Prison Reform, an office without a salary and without authority to more than recommend to the Superintendent of Prisons changes in penal institutions.

Most of the nine prison guards on

Continued on page 5, column 6

# MOB ROUTS POLICE; HOSPITAL IS FORT

## Arrest Causes Riot and Bluecoats Face Storm of Bricks and Blows.

Harlem's darkest Africa, in the neighborhood of Lenox av. and 137th st., was the scene of a riot last night, in which policemen were driven to bay in the courtyard of Harlem Hospital and in a saloon. Windows were shattered and heads cracked for nearly an hour before the police—nearly the entire force of the Lenox av. station—fought their way to the station house with three prisoners.

Those arrested were Samuel Reeves, a soldier from Fort Slocum; Herman Prieto and William Quarrell, negroes. They were charged with disorderly conduct. Reeves had a scalp wound, and not a policeman in the station house escaped scatheless. Reeves is credited by the police with starting the trouble. Standing outside a lunch room on Lenox av., he berated the proprietor, who ejected him. Patrolman Rame saw the soldier put his hand to his hip pocket and undertook to search him. Reeves knocked the policeman flat. Rame jumped up, nightstick in hand, and laid Reeves's scalp open.

At that negroes poured in from all sides. Those who could not reach the center of the struggle because of the press hurled bricks and bottles. Missiles, flying wild, broke windows right and left. Five shots from Rame's revolver cleared a passage to the iron barred gate of Harlem Hospital. With the assistance of doctors and ambulance drivers, led by C. D. O'Neill, hospital superintendent, the prisoner was dragged inside and the gate slammed in the face of the mob. The hospital was then bombarded.

Patrolmen Joyce and Finnegan had come on a run at the sound of Rame's shots. The negroes barred them from the hospital. They captured Prieto, who had a brick in his hand, and retreated. Fighting every step, to a saloon at Lenox av. and 137th st. The proprietor slammed the door and locked up. Headed by the mob burst through the door, and the big plate glass windows were shattered. Joyce dropped the receiver and joined Finnegan in an attempt to force the crowd back.

#### At the height of the fighting a fire engine on the way to a small fire in 138th st. charged through the mob, running a gauntlet of stones and other missiles.

## J. H. SCHIFF QUILTS JAPAN SOCIETY

### Alliance of Eastern Power with Russia Given as Cause for Ranker's Action.

Presumably because Japan has allied itself with Russia in the present war, Jacob H. Schiff, it was learned last night, has resigned from the Japan Society, an organization made up of Americans and Japanese desirous of bringing this country and Japan into closer touch. Oscar Strauss is also out of the society, it is said, because of his sympathy with Germany.

# BOY SLAYER TO BE FREE FROM JAIL

## Lad, Frightened, Pleads with Guard—Weeps for Victim of Accident.

Passaic, N. J., Dec. 1.—Max Rabinowitz, ten years old, the youngest prisoner ever put in a cell in this state charged with murder, was ordered released to-night and will be taken home to-morrow from the Paterson jail.

John M. Ward, of Ward & McGinnis, lawyers, of Paterson, had a conference with Prosecutor Dunn this afternoon and went immediately to Hoboken, where he saw Justice Minturn and got the order for the boy's release. No bail was required, and the report reached here from Paterson that probably no further action would be taken.

Max tried to be brave during the more than twenty-four hours he was confined in the county jail. He was escorted to his cell by a stalwart guard, who slammed the doors with a crash. Then the boy tried to become friendly and inquired:

"Please, mister, when will I get out?"

"I don't know," was all the reply he got.

Sleep came hard to the ten-year-old slayer of his friend, Samuel Hochman. He talked about the killing to himself and his rest was broken by memories of the accident which cost the life of the son of a neighbor and intimate of the Rabinowitz family. He was especially anxious to clear himself before their playmates and convince them that he didn't mean to kill "Sammy," but the new gun went off before he knew it.

This morning when Joseph Rabinowitz, the sixteen-year-old brother of the prisoner, called at the jail he found Max crying. To the first efforts to comfort him he replied:

"I know, but I killed 'Sammy,' and the boys will never be my friends again. Joe, what are they going to do to me here? Will they kill me like big murderers?" He was told his life was safe.

#### The police have arrested Isidor Harris, fifteen, who sold Max the gun during the absence of his father, Julius, who has a store at 186 Passaic st.

## JOHN D. REFUSES TO QUIT

### Will Take His Tax Fight Up to Highest Court.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
Cleveland, Dec. 1.—John D. Rockefeller has decided to take his fight against paying taxes on a valuation of \$311,000,000 in Cuyahoga County to the federal courts within ten days. Virgil P. Kline, his personal attorney, will begin suit to prevent the County Tax Commission from attempting to collect.

"We will test the constitutionality of the law which county officials claim makes Mr. Rockefeller a legal resident of Cuyahoga County," said Kline to-day. "Mr. Rockefeller regards the valuation as unjust. It is his wish that we fight it through the courts."

In the mean time East Cleveland, in which Rockefeller's Forest Hill estate is situated, is worrying about its exchequer. County tax men fixed East Cleveland's rate at 37 cents on \$100, figuring on Mr. Rockefeller paying his taxes. If he doesn't pay the village will have only \$16,000 instead of the \$200,000 needed for expenses.

## REVIVES AT COUNT OF 10

### Girl Who Has Been Sleeping a Week Yields to Will Power.

Fanny Gurize, nineteen years old, of 109 Wall st., Elizabethport, who has been sleeping almost continuously in the Newark City Hospital since last Wednesday, was awake all day yesterday.

# LAPATA DEFIES VILLA; BATTLE ON IN STREETS

Force of 25,000 Reported  
Driven Back from  
Mexico City.

## SAID TO MEAN TO KEEP GOVERNMENT

### Brazilian Minister and Silliman Send Washing- ton Optimistic Reports.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]  
El Paso, Tex., Dec. 1.—General Zapata, whose forces hold Mexico City, has rejected all overtures made by General Villa for a joint possession of the capital, and his troops were fighting to-day in the streets of Mexico City suburbs, according to private advices received by prominent Carranza men here to-night.

The advices say that Villa has made his headquarters at San Angel, a suburb of the capital, which overlooks a portion of the city, and is not far from Chapultepec Castle, which, it is claimed, is held by Zapata troops. Villa to-day sent 25,000 men toward Mexico City, but they were driven back by Zapata troops, the report says, and a battle was fought in the outskirts of the capital.

The Carranzista dispatches declare that Zapata is defying Villa and has commenced the formation of an independent government, with himself as President and with Mexico City as his capital, declaring that as Carranza has deserted the capital and Villa is unable to take and protect it he feels that it is his duty to protect the people and the foreign interests.

#### No Villa Report of Battle.

Villista dispatches to Juarez to-day said that Villa was waiting in a suburb of Mexico City for the arrival of President Gutierrez, and that he and Gutierrez would enter together. Villa men have had no report of fighting between Villa and Zapata troops, and discredited the dispatches received in El Paso. They declare that the last word received from Villa at Tulsa was that he and Zapata had reached an agreement and that the Villa troops would take charge of the capital to-day.

#### [From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 1.—Branding as false the reports of the defection of General Pablo Gonzales and General Caballero, General Carranza, in a dispatch to the Constitutional agency here, declared to-day his determination to end the present struggle in Mexico only by force of arms. "You may deny," he said in his message, "reports of any compromising agreements with me."

Conditions at Mexico City, with the exception of a few cases of robbery and violence, were reported to be quiet in the city. The State Department and the Brazilian Minister, according to Mr. Silliman, that full guarantees will be accorded to all and any wrong will be punished by death. These messages were laid before the Cabinet at its meeting to-day by Secretary Bryan. The only serious disorder reported to the State Department was the firing upon a fire engine by a squad of Zapata's soldiers under the impression it was the approaching enemy.

#### Zapata's Efforts Praised.

Both Mr. Silliman and the Brazilian Minister at Mexico City pictured Zapata as doing everything to preserve order in Mexico City. The Brazilian Minister in his report to the State Department on conditions says:

"A few cases of robbery and violence by irresponsible bands have been reported in the suburbs during the first two days of occupation by Zapata's troops. These were against Mexicans and foreigners indiscriminately. Americans included, but such cases have been shown and punished with the execution of the culprits in some instances."

"The Zapata's authorities are doing their best to redress the damages done. The Spanish Ambassador, more, if possible, than his colleagues, is being attended to even to the point of securing a safe conduct for the Spanish Consul, ordering every one to obey and help in behalf of Spaniards. A good amount of money having been secured from the extraordinary tax, a small loan of 50,000 pesos, made voluntarily by bankers and business men, was repaid yesterday. The property and funds taken from the tramway company have been returned."

"The Foreign Affairs Office has been reopened with former employees serving under the protocol. The diplomatic corps is being attended to and reconsideration is being shown and requests being complied with as effectively as possible. The Finance Department has issued a decree making valid and acceptable all bills until present bills are replaced by a new issue. This measure meets popular approval and will greatly help the financial situation."

Mexico City, Nov. 30 (via El Paso, Tex.). Dec. 1.—General Villa entered the capital to-day at the head of about 25,000 troops. He arrived during the afternoon in the suburbs, where he remained during the evening, receiving delegations and foreign consuls. Villa will not enter the capital part of the city until the arrival of Provisional President Gutierrez. He issued the following statement to the Associated Press:

"My only mission is to restore order in Mexico, and not to take personal revenge on any one. I promise that I will be restored to power at once. I am acting as the subordinate of Provisional President Gutierrez and the national convention."

# SIR GILBERT PARKER URGES U. S. TO SEND AID TO BELGIANS

This cable dispatch has been received by a prominent member of the American Red Cross in this city, who gives it to The Tribune for publication:

Maastricht, December 1, 1914.

I appeal to you, a friend of humanity of your own country, for food for the Belgians. I am here on the borders of Belgium, watching Belgians fleeing into Holland from their own desolated and devastated country. Hostile little Holland has given freely, but her own needs cripple her. All Europe feels the terrible financial strain.

Unless America gives freely, starvation will destroy more Belgians than have been killed and wounded in battle. The American Commission for the Relief of Belgium asks for less than half of a soldier's ration. They ask for bread and salt only for the hungry Belgians. They have not got this.

Will not you help to save the name of Christianity and civilization by gifts of money proportioned to the generous heart of America? The task of the American commission is prodigious, but its work is being done in a manner worthy of the best American traditions. SIR GILBERT PARKER.

# BUSINESS MEN IN DEFENCE LEAGUE FIGURES DWINDLE

## Form National Union in Campaign for Security Against Invasion.

A meeting of 150 business men at the Hotel Belmont yesterday resolved to form a national security league to support the campaign started by Representative August P. Gardner against the nation's unpreparedness to defend itself against invasion.

Plans for the league were formulated by S. Stanwood Menken, of the law firm of Beekman, Menken & Griscom. Mr. Menken, who was voted chairman of the meeting, urged that the people were entitled to know the true defensive situation of the republic. He said:

"We live in an age of keen trade ambitions. We are told that world policies are dictated by the real or imaginary necessity for markets and trade opportunities. We know that, however this indescribable war ends, the world will not be free from human selfishness, lust and unkindness, and we believe that our very capacity for success brings to us the menace of aggression."

"To safeguard our unity and the doctrines that we stand for we must agree upon some national policy, carefully planned so as to be reliable in time of necessity, either of defence by arms or through peaceful means."

#### Must Arm, Not Disarm.

"No many brave men the safety of the republic seems to lie in disarmament, but others—and if we are to judge from replies to our inquiries, the majority—incline to the view that we cannot with certainty rely on the appeal to reason or to any tribunal of peace, and that for the present the United States needs a strong defensive force. We are men and equipment of a larger reserve army, to be under central control, free from political interference and with broad executive powers."

Charles E. Lydecker offered the resolution asking for the appointment of a committee of fifty to form the National Security League, with branches throughout the country, for the purpose of informing the people of the condition of the army and navy and arousing public opinion to whatever action may be found requisite.

Colonel George Lydecker, known as the "Colonel of the North," said that he would find little difficulty in entering New York Harbor, proceeding up the Hudson and burning Poughkeepsie and Albany on its way to the north.

"And the kind of a nation to which I refer does not stop at a little thing like a breach of neutrality," said Colonel Lydecker.

He argued that if it is the opinion of the taxpayers that the harbor should be guarded by a new fleet of battleships, that opinion ought to be formulated and placed before the government.

#### Sees Country Helpless.

Major John Winthrop Loveland, of the 5th Jersey Infantry, declared that there was no on hand sufficient armament for the field artillery to fight one battle, nor a large enough supply of torpedoes to serve one tube. He said that the coasting station had only half the number of troops necessary to defend the coast until the navy could arrive with success.

The major asserted that in two weeks two nations and in four weeks still another nation could place 150,000 men on the coast, while it would require a month for the United States to put in action 130,000, of which 100,000 would be untrained.

"A great deal of money," said Major Loveland, "has been spent by Mr. Carranza in his peace movement, doing the country a great deal of harm. Mr. Carranza and a great many good clergymen in their pulpits are placing their nation in jeopardy. God help them! Who is it who is controlling this peace policy?"

"The German vote!" exclaimed Colonel G. Creighton Webb in reply.

Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, who introduced into Congress the resolution calling for the creation of a national security committee, sent a telegram to S. Menken asking him to co-operate in the hearing before the Committee on Rules when the resolution comes up providing for a commission to investigate the adequacy of the army and navy.

London, Dec. 2.—Telegraphing from Copenhagen, "The Daily Mail's" correspondent says:

"It is reported that the German fleet again has steamed into the North Sea."

# GERMANS HOLD OFF CZAR'S ARMY WITH AID 30 MILES AWAY

## Troops Isolated in Western Poland Keep Trenches as Cossacks Harass Flanks— Reinforcements Mass on Vistula.

### BERLIN ANNOUNCES GREAT VICTORY Says Mackensen's Forces Have Broken Through Ring with 12,000 Prisoners—Five Rulers Now at Various Battle Fronts.

The isolated German army corps in Western Poland are firmly holding their positions on a twenty-mile front from Szadek to Strykow. The fighting has been violent and the losses are great. Reinforcements are concentrating on the Vistula within two days' march. Berlin describes the battle around Lodz as a German victory and claims the capture of 12,000 Russians.

The reports that the German Crown Prince is about to take command of the German army in the west and that 120,000 fresh troops are being rushed through Belgium to the front give color to the belief that the Germans are about to make a new effort to break the Allies' line in Flanders or Northeastern France.

Rulers of five countries at war are now with their armies at the front. King George of Great Britain, King Albert of the Belgians and President Poincaré of France are with the troops in the western battle line, and Emperor Nicholas of Russia and Emperor William of Germany are facing each other on the eastern front.

# CROWN PRINCE TO COMMAND IN WEST

## 120,000 Fresh Troops Now Being Rushed to Front Through Belgium.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
London, Dec. 1.—The German infantry to-day attacked the Allies' trenches to the south of Bixchoote between Bethune and Lens, in Flanders, but were repulsed.

It is reported unofficially that violent fighting was in progress to-day along the Yser Canal. Inhabitants of all villages within one hour's march of the Yser battlefield have been sent away. Although some military observers believe the enemy will be content to hold their present positions until the battle in the East is over, the report that the German Crown Prince is about to take command in the West gives fresh color to the theory that a general advance is being planned.

According to this report, thirty thousand troops arrived in Belgium last week, and arrangements have been made for the reception of one hundred and twenty thousand more.

Whether this possible advance will be directed at the Allies' extreme left or further south, at Arras, where there is already considerable activity, remains to be seen. It is believed, however, that the southern route would be more practical because of the conditions in Flanders, where the movement of heavy artillery almost impossible. The cannonading that now goes on intermittently with lighter pieces, with which the Allies seem to be better supplied than the Germans, is being used by the Germans as a prelude to a renewal of the attacks by the British fleet.

The French War Office says that there has been an appreciable advance in the Argonne region.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
In Belgium (name of place deleted by censor), Dec. 1.—If the troops of the Kaiser are to reach Calais by December 10, they have a very busy nine days in front of them. In spite of all statements to the effect that the enemy is retiring on the line between Dixmude and the coast, it is by no means certain that they will depart without making another attempt to break through.

What may be said is that the longer they delay, the harder their task will be. As it is, the German heavy guns have disappeared from the firing line, in all probability because the mud is fast making it impossible to move heavy pieces in haste. Now the Allies have only lighter artillery to face, and this is particularly active only at intervals.

Recently the German artillery began with extraordinary suddenness a terrific bombardment of the French intrenchments. It started about 7 o'clock and lasted until nearly midnight. From a considerable distance it was possible to see flashes, which occurred probably at the rate of twenty a minute, and to hear the incessant booming. Along the rest of the line the German guns were quiet.

The French batteries, excellently concealed, replied with less violence, but with considerably more precision. The continuous flashes revealed the German positions, and the clever French artillerymen went about their work coolly and steadily. The next day showed that some German guns had been silenced once and for all.

This little incident serves to show how erratic is the foe with whom the allied armies have to deal. And it is because the Germans do not hesitate to attempt the impossible that it is believed there may be a renewal of the attempt to break through the Dixmude-Vieupont line. Their only possible hope of success depends upon their big guns, and at the present time Flanders is a sea of mud, into which big guns would inevitably sink. Soldier for soldier, Belgians and Frenchmen are quite the equals of the Germans, and the light artillery of the Allies is very plentiful. Robbed of the use of their big guns the German offensive must fail.

While the Allies have been making sure of their defeat, they have at the same time made possible an advance in force. The retaking of Belgium is

Continued on page 2, column 2